

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning from page 7, line 26, with the following paragraph.

The position coordinate system for determining the current positions of first and second X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8, which has the isocenter Q of the device as the origin (reference point), is an XYZ orthogonal coordinate system where X being the longitudinal (head-toe) direction of a top plate 10, Y being the lateral (left-right) direction of a top plate ~~3~~10, and Z being the vertical direction as shown in Figs. 1A and 1B. Top plate 10 is also described of its current position in relation to the common XYZ orthogonal coordinate system as for X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8, and is transported in each direction of X, Y and Z by means of a top plate transport apparatus 11.

Please replace the paragraph beginning from page 9, line 25, with the following paragraph.

Second X-ray imaging system transport mechanism 18 moves second X-ray imaging system 8 in various ways by rotating or translating C-shaped arm 7. With the motion of second X-ray imaging system 8, the current position of second X-ray imaging system 8 changes. As for the possible modes of rotations of C-shaped arm ~~3~~7 to be caused by second X-ray imaging system transport mechanism 18, one is a "slide rotation" in which C-shaped arm 7 rotates in the direction shown by an arrow Ra along the bend of the arm circumventing the isocenter Q along the arm's longitudinal direction, and the other is a "sagittal rotation" in which C-shaped arm 7 rotates in the direction of arrow Rb in such a way that a supporting shaft 18a that supports C-shaped arm 7 in the middle of its back rotates around an axis 18b while axis 18b always passes through the isocenter Q. In both the slide rotation and the sagittal rotation, an X-ray axis 21 that connects the center of X-ray tube 5 with the center of I.I. tube 6 with the rotation of C-shaped arm 7 changes its angle as C-shaped arm ~~3~~7 rotates, thus causing a change in the direction of radiographic shooting, while the direction of the angular change of X-ray axis 21 differs by 90 degrees between the slide rotation and the sagittal rotation, so that it is possible to create a variety of adjustments in the shooting angle.

Please replace the paragraph beginning from page 10, line 18, with the following paragraph.

In order to securely avoid contacts between first and second X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8, the radiographic X-ray device of the embodiment is constituted in such a ways as to comprise a shape data registration unit 24 for registering the data of three dimensional model external shapes that correspond to the three dimensional shapes of X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8, and a positional relation detecting unit 25 for detecting in real time the positional relations between X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8 based on the current positions and the three dimensional model external shape data of X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8, wherein imaging system transport control unit 19 controls first and second X-ray imaging system transport mechanisms 17 and 18 considering the information regarding positional relations between X-ray imaging systems 4 and 8 detected by positional relation detecting unit 25, the features of which will be described below in detail.